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Codes from Veronese and Segre Embeddings and Hamada's Formula

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In this article we study the codes given by l hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}_q^n$ to obtain a new

$\mathbb{P}_q^n \times \mathbb{P}_q^m$.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article grew out of our attempt to understand the methods of [6] in the context of Veronese and Segre embeddings of projective spaces over finite fields.

Let $q = p^e$, p a prime, and P denote the n dimensional projective space over the finite field $\mathbb{F}_q$. The zero set in P of a homogeneous polynomial of degree l over $\mathbb{F}_q$ is called a l *hypersurface* in P. Let k be a field of characteristic p. Let $C_k^n(l, q)$ denote the subspace of k^P spanned by the characteristic functions of l hypersurfaces in P. Our main results give a basis for $C_{\mathbb{F}_q}^n(l, q)$ consisting of monomial functions (Theorem 2.5), its cardinality (Theorem 2.13) and therefore the dimension of $C_k^n(l, q)$.

Let $\tilde{C}_k^n(l, q)$ denote the subspace of k^P spanned by the characteristic functions of l flats in P. Clearly, $C_k^n(l, q) = \tilde{C}_k^n(n-l, q)$ for $l = 0, 1$. We prove this equality for all $l \leqslant n$ (Theorem 3.3). Therefore, Theorem 2.13 provides an alternative to the well-known Hamada's formula [4, Theorem 1]. This identification also follows from recent results of M. Bardoe and P. Sin and we thank P. Sin for pointing this and sending us a copy of [2]. Apart from a conceptually different approach, our formula is also simpler. See Remarks 3.5 and 3.6. In Appendix, we use our formula to write certain explicit formulae. See [1, Corollary 5.7.5, pp. 186] for the words of minimum weights of these codes and [2] for their $PSL(n+1, q)$ module structure.

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[3] discusses words of minimum weight of their duals and a reformulation of Hamada's formula.

In Secton 4, we give a new formula for the dimension of the νth order generalized Reed–Muller code (Theorem 4.1). In Section 5, we describe the code over k generated by the characteristic functions of intersections of the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^n_q \times \mathbb{P}^m_q$ in $\mathbb{P}^{(n+1)(m+1)-1}_q$ with hyperplanes (Theorem 5.1).

2. THE l HYPERSURFACE CODE

Let $R = \mathbb{F}_q[X_0, ..., X_n]$. For any graded ring S, we denote by S_t its t^{th} graded piece. The zero set of an element in R_1 in P is also the zero set of its l^{th} power. Therefore $C^n_k(l, q)$ contains the code generated by the hyperplanes of P and thus the all one vector $\mathbf{1}$. Hence $C^n_k(l, q) = k\mathbf{1} \oplus D^n_k(l, q)$ where $D^n_k(l, q)$ is the k span of the characteristic functions of complements of l hypersurfaces in P. If $f \in R_l$, then f^{q-1} defines the characteristic function of the complement of the l hypersurface defined by f.

Let $T = \mathbb{F}_q[Z_m \mid m \in R_l,\ m$ a monomial$]$. We denote by φ_l the l^{th} Veronese homomorphism from T to R defined by $\varphi_l(Z_m) = m$ and $\varphi_l(\lambda) = \lambda$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q$ (See [5, pp. 23]). Linear forms in T correspond to l forms in R under φ_l. Thus the characteristic function of the complement of a l hypersurface in P is given by $\varphi_l(h^{q-1})$ for some $h \in T_1$. Thus $D^n_k(l, q)$ is spanned by functions on P defined by elements of the form $\varphi_l(h^{q-1})$, $h \in T_1$. Further, the $\mathbb{F}_q$ span $T^\dagger_{q-1}$ of $\{h^{q-1} : h \in T_1\}$ has a basis consisting of monomials $Z^{a_0}_{m_0} \cdots Z^{a_r}_{m_r}$ of degree $(q-1)$ such that the multinomial coefficient $\binom{q-1}{a_0, a_1, ..., a_r}$ is not divisible by p. Thus,

PROPOSITION 2.1. *$D^n_{\mathbb{F}_q}(l, q)$ consists of functions on P defined by elements of $\varphi_l(T^\dagger_{q-1})$. Therefore, $D^n_{\mathbb{F}_q}(l, q)$ has a monomial basis.*

A monomial in $R_{l(p-1)}$ can be written as a product of $(p-1)$ monomials in R_l. Therefore we have

LEMMA 2.2. *The map φ_l induces a surjection from the vector space T_{p-1} onto $R_{l(p-1)}$.*

For an integer a_i, let $a_i = \sum a_{i,j} p^j$ denote its p-adic expression.

DEFINITION 2.3. We denote by $S^{l,r}_{n,e}$ the set of monomials $X^a = X^{a_0}_0 \cdots X^{a_n}_n$ of degree $(l-r)(q-1)$ such that there exist integers $1 \leqslant r_1, ..., r_{e-1} \leqslant l$ such that (i) $\sum^n_{i=0} \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} a_{i,j} p^{j-e+1} = p(l-r) - r_{e-1}$ and (ii) $\sum^n_{i=0} a_{i,j} = pr_{j+1} - r_j$ for all $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-2$ with $r_0 = l - r$. In this case, we say that $(r_0, r_1, ..., r_{e-1})$ is the associated tuple of X^a.

LEMMA 2.4. *$X^a \in S^{l,0}_{n,e}$ if and only if there exist monomials $X^b \in R_{l(p-1)}$ and $X^c \in S^{l,0}_{n,e-1}$ such that $X^a = (X^b)^{p^{e-1}} X^c$.*

Proof. Let $X^a = X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n} \in S^{l,0}_{n,e}$ with associated tuple $(l, r_1, ..., r_{e-1})$. Choose integers b_i such that $lp - l = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i$ with $0 \leqslant b_i \leqslant \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} a_{i,j} p^{j-e+1}$. Let $X^c = X^a / (\prod (X_i^{b_i})^{p^{e-1}}) = X_0^{c_0} \cdots X_n^{c_n}$.

Then, $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} c_{i,j} p^{j-e+1} = l - r_{e-1}$ and $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-2} c_{i,j} p^{j-e+2} = lp - r_{e-2}$. Since $c_{i,j} = a_{i,j}$ for $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-2$, we have $\sum_{i=0}^n c_{i,j} = r_{j+1} p - r_j$ for every $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-3$. Hence $X^c \in S^{l,0}_{n,e-1}$ with associated tuple $(l, r_1, ..., r_{e-2})$.

Conversely, let $X^b = X_0^{b_0} \cdots X_n^{b_n} \in R_{l(p-1)}$, $X^c = X_0^{c_0} \cdots X_n^{c_n} \in S^{l,0}_{n,e-1}$ with associated tuple $(r_0, ..., r_{e-2})$ and $X^a = X^c (X^b)^{p^{(e-1)}} = X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n}$. Since $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-2} c_{i,j} p^{j-e+2} = lp - r_{e-2}$, $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} c_{i,j} p^{j-e+2} = rp$ and $\sum_{i=0}^n c_{i,e-2} = (l-r) p - r_{e-2}$ for some $0 \leqslant r \leqslant l-1$. Also, $\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} a_{i,j} p^{j-e+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \geqslant e-1} c_{i,j} p^{j-e+1} + \sum_{i=0}^n b_i = lp - (l-r)$. Moreover, $a_{i,j} = c_{i,j}$ for $j \leqslant e-2$. Hence $\sum_{i=0}^n a_{i,j} = r_{j+1} p - r_j$ for $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-3$ and $\sum_{i=0}^n a_{i,e-2} = (l-r) p - r_{e-2}$. Thus $X^a \in S^{l,0}_{n,e}$ with associated tuple $(r_0, ..., r_{e-2}, l-r)$. ∎

THEOREM 2.5. *$C^n_{\mathbb{F}_q}(l, q)$ is the $\mathbb{F}_q$ span of $\mathbf{1}$ and the functions on P defined by elements of $S^{l,0}_{n,e}$.*

Proof. Let $M \in T^{\dagger}_{q-1}$ be a monomial. Then there exist monomials $M_0, ..., M_{e-1}$ in T_{p-1} such that $M = \prod_{j=0}^{e-1} (M_j)^{p^j}$ (See [6, p. 357].) Therefore, $\varphi_l(M) = \prod_{j=0}^{e-1} (\varphi_l(M_j))^{p^j}$. Now Lemmas 2.2 and 2.4 imply

$$S^{l,0}_{n,e} = \{\varphi_l(M) \mid M \in T^{\dagger}_{q-1},\ M \text{ a monomial}\}.$$

Proposition 2.1 now proves the theorem. ∎

We now determine distinct functions on P given by elements of $S^{l,0}_{n,e}$. Let I be the ideal in R generated by $X_i^q - X_i$ for $0 \leqslant i \leqslant n$ and $\prod_{i=0}^n (1 - X_i^{q-1})$. Then R/I is the ring of functions on P.

LEMMA 2.6 [6, Lemma 4]. *Let $f \in \mathbb{F}_q[Y_0, ..., Y_N]$ be a polynomial having degree at most $q-1$ in each of the variables. If f vanishes on $\mathbb{F}_q^{N+1}$ then f is the zero polynomial.*

DEFINITION 2.7. Let $S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ denote the subset of $S^{l,r}_{n,e}$ consisting of elements all of whose exponents are at most $q-1$.

PROPOSITION 2.8. *For $1 \leqslant l \leqslant n$, $S^{l,r}_{n,e}$ and $S^{l,r+1}_{n,e} \cup S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ define the same set of functions on P.*

Proof. Since $S^{l,l-1}_{n,e} = S^{l,l-1}_{n,e}(q-1)$, we assume that $r \leqslant l-2$. Let $X^a = X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n}$ be an element of $S^{l,r}_{n,e} \backslash S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ with associated tuple $(r_0, ..., r_{e-1})$.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $a_0 \geqslant q$. Then the monomials $X^b = X^a / X_0^{q-1}$ and X^a define the same function on P. We prove that $X^b \in S_{n,e}^{l,r+1}$.

Case 1. $a_{0,j} = p-1$ for $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1$. In this case, $r_1 \geqslant 2$ as $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i,0} = pr_1 - (l-r) \geqslant p-1$ and $(l-r) \geqslant 2$. Similarly, $r_j \geqslant 2$ for all $1 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1$. Thus $X^b \in S_{n,e}^{l,r+1}$ with associated tuple $(r_0 - 1, ..., r_{e-1} - 1)$.

Case 2. $a_{0,j} < p-1$ for some $j \leqslant e-1$. Let $0 \leqslant t \leqslant e-1$ be the smallest integer such that $a_{0,t} < p-1$. As before, $r_j \geqslant 2$ for all $j \leqslant t$ and $b_{0,j} = 0$ for all $j \leqslant t-1$, $b_{0,t} = a_{0,t} + 1$, $b_{0,j} = a_{0,j}$ for all $t < j \leqslant e-1$. Also, $\sum_{j \geqslant e} b_{0,j} p^{j-e+1} = (\sum_{j \geqslant e} a_{0,j} p^{j-e+1}) - p$. Thus $X^b \in S_{n,e}^{l,r+1}$ with associated tuple $(r_0 - 1, ..., r_t - 1, r_{t+1}, ..., r_{e-1})$.

We now produce for every X^b in $S_{n,e}^{l,r+1}$ an element of $S_{n,e}^{l,r}$ which defines the same function as X^b on P. Let $(s_0, ..., s_{e-1})$ be the associated tuple of X^b and t be the smallest integer such that $p^t \nmid b_i$ for some i. We assume without loss of generality that b_0 is not divisible by p^t. We prove that $X^b X_0^{q-1} \in S_{n,e}^{l,r}$. Let $X^a = X^b X_0^{q-1}$. For $1 \leqslant j \leqslant \min\{t, e-1\}$, we have $s_j < (l-1)$ since $ps_{j+1} - s_j = 0$ and $s_0 \leqslant l$.

Case 1. $t \geqslant e-1$. In this case $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i,j} = a_{0,j} = p-1$ for all $j < e-1$. Thus $X^a \in S_{n,e}^{l,r}$ with associated tuple $(s_0 + 1, ..., s_{e-1} + 1)$.

Case 2. $t \leqslant e-2$. We have $a_{0,j} = p-1$ for all $j \leqslant t-1$, $a_{0,t} = b_{0,t} - 1$ and $a_{0,j} = b_{0,j}$ for $t < j < e$. Thus $X^a \in S_{n,e}^{l,r}$ with associated tuple $(s_0 + 1, ..., s_t + 1, s_{t+1}, ..., s_{e-1})$. ∎

Lemma 2.6 and Proposition 2.8 imply

Corollary 2.9. *$\bigcup_{r=0}^{l-1} S_{n,e}^{l,r}(q-1)$ is a basis for $D_{\mathbb{F}_q}^{n}(l, q)$.*

Definition 2.10. Let α and j be positive integers and let $N_{i\alpha - j, n}$ denote the number of monomials of degree $i\alpha - j$ in $(n+1)$ variables with all exponents less than α.

Proposition 2.11. *For positive integers α and j,*

$$N_{i\alpha - j, n} = \sum_{r=0}^{i-1} (-1)^r \binom{n+1}{r} \binom{n + i\alpha - j - r\alpha}{n}.$$

Proof. If $a_i = k_i \alpha + r_i$ with $k_i \geqslant 0$, $0 \leqslant r_i \leqslant \alpha - 1$, then $X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n} = (X_0^{k_0} \cdots X_n^{k_n})^{\alpha} X_0^{r_0} \cdots X_n^{r_n}$. Thus, a degree $(s\alpha - j)$ monomial is uniquely a product of the α^{th} power of a monomial of degree $(s-r)$ and a monomial of degree $(r\alpha - j)$ whose exponents are less than α. Further $\binom{n+r}{r}$ is the number of monomials of degree r in $(n+1)$ variables. Hence for $1 \leqslant s \leqslant i$, we have

$$\binom{n+s\alpha-j}{n} = \sum_{r=1}^{s} \binom{n+s-r}{n} N_{r\alpha-j,\,n}.$$

Solution to this set of equations in variables $N_{r\alpha-j,\,n}$ is unique due to the invertibility of the matrix A whose (s,r)th entry is $\binom{n+s-r}{n}$ for $s \geqslant r$ and 0 otherwise. Thus to check the formula, we need to prove that

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{r=0}^{i-1} (-1)^r \binom{n+1}{r}\binom{n+i\alpha-j-r\alpha}{n}\\ = \binom{n+i\alpha-j}{n} - \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} \binom{n+i-r}{n} \sum_{t=0}^{r-1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t}\binom{n+r\alpha-j-t\alpha}{n}.\end{aligned}$$

We compare the coefficients of $\binom{n-j+m\alpha}{n}$ for every $1 \leqslant m \leqslant i$. For $m=i$, the coefficient on both sides is 1. For $1 \leqslant m \leqslant i-1$, the coefficient of $\binom{n-j+m\alpha}{n}$ on the left side is $(-1)^{i-m}\binom{n+1}{i-m}$. The coefficient on the right side of the equation is $-\sum_{t=0}^{i-1-m}(-1)^t\binom{n+1}{t}\binom{n+i-t-m}{n}$. So we need to prove that $\sum_{t=0}^{i-m}(-1)^t\binom{n+1}{t}\binom{n+i-t-m}{n} = \frac{1}{n!}\sum_{t=0}^{i-m}(-1)^t\binom{n+1}{t}\prod_{r=1}^{n}(r+i-t-m) = 0$. That is, $u=i-m$ is a root of

$$\sum_{t=0}^{u} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t} \prod_{r=1}^{n} (X+r-t).$$

We can assume that $u \leqslant n+1$, since $\binom{n+1}{t}=0$ for all $t>n+1$. Also, for $u+1 \leqslant t \leqslant n+1$, $u+r=t$ for $1 \leqslant r \leqslant n$. Thus, u is a root of $\sum_{t=u+1}^{n+1}(-1)^t\binom{n+1}{t}\prod_{r=1}^{n}(X+r-t)$. Therefore, it is enough to show that u is a root of

$$P_n(X) = \sum_{t=0}^{n+1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t} \prod_{r=1}^{n} (X+r-t).$$

However, $P_n(X)$ is the zero polynomial since the coefficient of X^{n-h} in $P_n(X)$ is a linear combination of sums $\sum_{t=0}^{n+1} t^g (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t}$ for $0 \leqslant g \leqslant h$ and each of these sums is zero (by induction on g). ∎

COROLLARY 2.12. *The cardinality of* $S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ *is*

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leqslant r_1, \ldots, r_{e-1} \leqslant l\\ r_0=r_e=l-r}} \prod_{j=0}^{e-1} \sum_{t=0}^{r_{j+1}-1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t}\binom{n+pr_{j+1}-r_j-tp}{n}.$$

Proof. For X^a in $S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ with associated tuple $(r_0, \ldots, r_{e-1})$, we have $\sum_{i=o}^{n} a_{i,j} = pr_{j+1} - r_j$ for $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1$ with $1 \leqslant r_1, \ldots, r_{e-1} \leqslant l$ and $r_0 = r_e = l - r$. The corollary now follows from the uniqueness of the p-adic expression of a_i and Proposition 2.11 with $\alpha = p$. ∎

Corollaries 2.9 and 2.12 imply:

THEOREM 2.13. *The dimension of $C^n_k(l, q)$ is*

$$1 + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{\substack{1 \leqslant r_1, \ldots, r_{e-1} \leqslant l \\ r_0 = r_e = i}} \prod_{j=0}^{e-1} \sum_{t=0}^{r_{j+1}-1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t} \binom{n + pr_{j+1} - r_j - pt}{n}.$$

Remark 2.14. If $l = 1$, the dimension is $1 + \binom{p-1+n}{n}^e$. Since $C^n_k(1, q)$ is the hyperplane code, above formula thus agrees with the known formula.

3. THE IDENTIFICATION

In this section, we identify the code given by l hypersurfaces with the one given by $(n-l)$ flats in P. This identification generalizes Remark 2.14 and provides an alternative to Hamada's formula.

For an integer $a = \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i p^i$, with $0 \leqslant a_i \leqslant p-1$ we define $[a] = a$, $[pa] = pa - a_{e-1}(q-1) = a_{e-1} + a_0 p + \cdots + a_{e-2} p^{e-1}$, and $[p^j a] = [p[p^{j-1} a]]$ for $2 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1$. Note that the coefficient of p^i in the p-adic expression of $[p^j a]$ is a_l where $l + j = i \bmod (e)$. For $X^a = X_0^{a_0} \cdots X_n^{a_n}$, we write $X^{[p^j a]}$ for $X_0^{[p^j a_0]} \cdots X_n^{[p^j a_n]}$. If $X^a \in S^{l.r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ with associated tuple $(r_0 = l - r, r_1, \ldots, r_{e-1})$ then, $X^{[pa]} \in S^{l, l - r_{e-1}}_{n,e}$ with associated tuple $(r_{e-1}, r_0, \ldots, r_{e-2})$. For $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q$, we have $\alpha^{[p^j a]} = \alpha^{p^j a}$, thus $X^{[p^j a]}$ and $X^{p^j a}$ define the same function on $\mathbb{F}_q^{n+1}$.

By Proposition 2.8, $S = \bigcup_{r=0}^{l-1} S^{l,r}_{n,e}(q-1)$ is a basis for $D^n_{\mathbb{F}_q}(l, q)$. Let B denote the subset of $D^n_{\mathbf{F}_q}(l, q)$ consisting of polynomials $\sum_{j=0}^{e-1} \alpha^{p^j} X^{[p^j a]}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q$ and $X^a \in S$. Note that every element of B takes values in $\mathbb{F}_p$.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *B spans $D^n_{\mathbb{F}_p}(l, q)$.*

Proof. Let V denote the $\mathbf{F}_p$ span of B. We check that for $X^a \in S$, the dimension of the $\mathbf{F}_p$-span of $\{\sum_{j=0}^{e-1} \alpha^{p^j} X^{[p^j a]} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$ is the cardinality t of $\{X^{[p^j a]} \mid 0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1\}$. Therefore, $\dim_{\mathbf{F}_p}(V) = \dim_{\mathbf{F}_q}(D^n_{\mathbb{F}_q}(l, q))$ and $D^n_{\mathbb{F}_p}(l, q) = V$.

Since the function X^a on $\mathbf{F}_q^{n+1}$ is same as $X^{[p^t a]} = X^{p^t a}$, it takes values in $\mathbf{F}_{p^t}$. Let $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_t$ be a basis of $\mathbf{F}_{p^t}$ over $\mathbf{F}_p$ and $\beta_i \in \mathbb{F}_q$ be a preimage of α_i under the trace map from $\mathbb{F}_q$ to $\mathbb{F}_{p^t}$. Since the $\mathbf{F}_p$ linear map $\alpha \mapsto (\alpha, \alpha^p, \ldots, \alpha^{p^{t-1}})$ from $\mathbb{F}_{p^t} \to (\mathbb{F}_{p^t})^t$ is injective, it takes a $\mathbb{F}_p$ basis of

$\mathbb{F}_{p^t}$ to a linearly independent set. Therefore the set $\{\sum_{j=0}^{e-1} \beta_i^{p^j} X^{[p^j a]} = \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \alpha_i^{p^j} X^{[p^j a]} \mid 1 \leqslant i \leqslant t\}$ is linearly independent. ∎

For convenience, we state a theorem of Delsarte; see for example [1, Theorem 5.7.3, Example 5.7.2, pp. 187–188].

PROPOSITION 3.2. *The $\mathbb{F}_p$-span of the incidence matrix of the design of points versus $(n-l)$ flats of P consists of functions on P defined by the polynomials $p(X_0, ..., X_n) = \sum_{l_0, l_1, ..., l_n} d(l_0, ..., l_n)\, X_0^{l_0} \cdots X_n^{l_n}$ in $\bigoplus_{l=1}^{\infty} R_{l(q-1)}$ such that $0 \leqslant l_i \leqslant q-1$, and for every $0 \leqslant j \leqslant e-1$*

1. $\sum_{i=0}^{n} [p^j l_i] \leqslant l(q-1)$.
2. $d([p^j l_0], ..., [p^j l_n]) = (d(l_0, ..., l_n))^{p^j}$.

THEOREM 3.3. $C_k^n(l, q) = \tilde{C}_k^n(n-l, q)$.

Proof. (A) We prove that $C_k^n(l, q) \subseteq \tilde{C}_k^n(n-l, q)$. See also [1, Theorem 5.7.7, Exercise 5.7.2, pp. 190–192] for $l=2$. It is enough to prove that $D_{\mathbb{F}_p}^n(l, q) \subseteq \tilde{C}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^n(n-l, q)$. The set B spans $D_{\mathbb{F}_p}^n(l, q)$ by Proposition 3.1. Since each element of B satisfies conditions of Proposition 3.2, inclusion follows.

(B) We show $C_{\mathbb{F}_p}^n(l, q) \supseteq \tilde{C}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^n(n-l, q)$ by induction on l. An l hypersurface which is a union of hyperplanes is called a *monomial l hypersurface*. For $1 \leqslant r \leqslant l-1$, the zero set of a monomial of degree r is also the zero set of a monomial of degree l. Thus a monomial l hypersurface under a change of variables is the zero set of a monomial of degree at most l.

We claim that the characteristic function χ_L of any $(n-l)$ flat L in P can be written as a $\mathbb{F}_p$ linear combination of characteristic functions of monomial l hypersurfaces all of whose irreducible components contain L.

For $l=1$, the statement is obvious. We now assume by way of induction that the statement is true for $(n-r)$ flats with $r \leqslant l-1$. Thus the characteristic function of any $(n-r)$ flat is a $\mathbb{F}_p$ linear combination of characteristic functions of monomial l hypersurfaces all of whose irreducible components contain L.

Any $(n-l)$ flat L can be written as an intersection of a hyperplane H and a $(n-l+1)$ flat L' such that $L' \nsubseteq H$. Thus, $\chi_L = \chi_{L'} + \chi_H - \chi_{L' \cup H}$. If $\chi_{L'} = \sum a_i \chi_{P_i}$, with each P_i a monomial $(l-1)$ hypersurface and $a_i \in \mathbb{F}_p$ then $P_i \cup H$ is a monomial l hypersurface and $\chi_{L' \cup H} = \sum a_i \chi_{P_i \cup H}$. Thus the claim.

Now Theorems 2.5 and 3.3 yield

COROLLARY 3.4. *If $k \supseteq \mathbb{F}_q$, $\tilde{C}_k^n(n-l, q)$ is generated by monomial functions.*

Remark 3.5. Theorem 3.3 and Corollary 3.4 are some of the consequences of much stronger results of Bardoe and Sin which describe all $GL(n+1)$

submodules of k^P using representation theory (see [2, Lemma 5.2 and Sect. 8]). However, our methods are different and elementary.

Remark 3.6. We note that unlike Hamada's formula, for fixed l and e, the number of terms in the formula of Theorem 2.13 is independent of n. Thus, asymptotically for fixed values of l and e, our formula is a simpler alternative to Hamada's formula.

When $q = p$, Theorems 2.13 and 3.3 imply

THEOREM 3.7. *The dimension of* $\widetilde{C}^n_k(n-l, p)$ *is*

$$1 + \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{t=0}^{i-1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t} \binom{n+ip-i-tp}{n}.$$

Remark 3.8. When $q = p$, the only $GL(n+1, p)$ submodules of k^P are $\widetilde{C}^n_k(l, p)$ for $0 \leqslant l \leqslant n$ together with the complement of $k.\mathbf{1}$ in them; see for example [2, Theorem A]. Thus taking orthogonal complements with respect to Hamming metric on k^P induces an isomorphism between $\widetilde{C}^n_k(l, p)/\widetilde{C}^n_k(l+1, p)$ and $\widetilde{C}^n_k(n-l, p)/\widetilde{C}^n_k(n-l+1, p)$. Therefore,

$$\widetilde{C}^n_k(n-l, p) \simeq k\mathbf{1} \oplus \sum_{i=1}^{l} \widetilde{C}^n_k(l-i, p)/\widetilde{C}^n_k(l-i+1, p).$$

Thus Theorem 3.7 can also be obtained using above isomorphism and Hamada's formula for $\widetilde{C}^n_k(l-i, p)/\widetilde{C}^n_k(l-i+1, p)$.

4. GENERALIZED REED–MULLER CODES

In this section we use Proposition 2.11 to obtain a formula for the dimension of the v^{th} order generalized Reed–Muller code $R_{\mathbb{F}_q}(v, n+1)$. Recall that $R_{\mathbb{F}_q}(v, n+1)$ is the subspace of the space of functions from $\mathbb{F}_q^{n+1}$ to $\mathbb{F}_q$ defined by elements of $\bigoplus_{m=0}^{v} R_m$.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let* $v = i_0 q - j_0$ *with* $0 \leqslant j_0 \leqslant q-1$, *then*

$$\dim(R_{\mathbb{F}_q}(v, n+1)) = 1 + \sum_{r=1}^{i_0} \sum_{j=j_r}^{q-1} \sum_{t=0}^{r-1} (-1)^t \binom{n+1}{t} \binom{n+rq-j-tq}{n},$$

where $j_r = 0$ *if* $r < i_0$ *and* $j_{i_0} = j_0$.

Proof. The factor 1 corresponds to degree zero functions. For $1 \leqslant m \leqslant v$, we write $m = rq - j$ with $1 \leqslant r \leqslant i_0, j_r \leqslant j \leqslant q-1$ and use Proposition 2.11 with $\alpha = q$ to compute the number of monomials of degree m all of whose exponents are at most $q-1$. ∎

Remark 4.2. Note that for fixed q and v, number of terms in the above formula is independent of n unlike in [1, Theorem 5.4.1, p. 154].

5. SEGRE EMBEDDINGS

Let $R = \mathbb{F}_q[X_0, ..., X_n]$, $T = \mathbb{F}_q[Y_0, ..., Y_m]$ and $S = \mathbb{F}_q[Z_{ij} \mid 0 \leqslant i \leqslant n, 0 \leqslant j \leqslant m]$. The Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^m$ in $\mathbb{P}^{(n+1)(m+1)-1}$ is defined by the map

$$(a_0, ..., a_n, b_0, ..., b_m) \mapsto (a_i b_j),$$

where $a_i b_j$ occur in the lexicographic order on (i, j) (See [5, pp. 25]).

Let $S_k^{n,m}(q)$ (resp. $\tilde{S}_k^{n,m}(q)$) denote the k span of characteristic functions of the intersections of Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}_q^n \times \mathbb{P}_q^m$ in $\mathbb{P}_q^{(n+1)(m+1)-1}$ with the hyperplanes (resp. complements of hyperplanes). The all one vector $\mathbf{1}$ on the Segre embedding is in $S_k^{n,m}(q)$. Therefore, $S_k^{n,m}(q) = k\mathbf{1} \oplus \tilde{S}_k^{n,m}(q)$. Let $\tilde{D}_k^n(n-1, q)$ denote the k span of the characteristic functions of the complement of hyperplanes in $\mathbb{P}_q^n$.

PROPOSITION 5.1. $\tilde{S}_k^{n,m}(q) = \tilde{D}_k^n(n-1, q) \otimes \tilde{D}_k^m(m-1, q)$ *and so has dimension* $(\binom{n+p-1}{p-1}\binom{m+p-1}{p-1})^e$.

Proof. We note that restriction of functions on $\mathbb{P}_q^{(n+1)(m+1)-1}$ to the Segre embedding is given by the graded ring homomorphism $s \colon S \to R \otimes T$ defined by $Z_{ij} \mapsto X_i Y_j$. Thus, $S_{\mathbb{F}_q}^{n,m}(q)$ consists of functions in $\mathbb{F}_q[X_0, ..., X_n, Y_0, ..., Y_m]$ which arise as restrictions of elements of $S_{q-1}^{\dagger}$. For a monomial M in S, we write $s(M) = s(M)_X s(M)_Y$ where $s(M)_X \in R$ and $s(M)_Y \in T$. Then, $M \in S_{q-1}^{\dagger}$ if and only if $s(M)_X \in R_{q-1}^{\dagger}$ and $s(M)_Y \in T_{q-1}^{\dagger}$. This proves that $\tilde{S}_k^{n,m}(q) = \tilde{D}_k^n(n-1, q) \otimes \tilde{D}_k^m(m-1, q)$. The dimension follows from Remark 2.14. ∎

Remark 5.2. When $n = m = 1$, the embedding of $\mathbb{P}_q^1 \times \mathbb{P}_q^1$ in $\mathbb{P}_q^3$ is the non-degenerate quadric given by $Z_{00}Z_{11} - Z_{01}Z_{10}$. In this case our formula (which gives the dimension to be $p^{2e} + 1$) agrees with the known formula. See [6, Example 1.2, p. 355].

APPENDIX

In this section we use Theorem 2.13 and Maple to compute the dimension $c_k^n(l, q)$ of $C_k^n(l, q)$, the code given by $(n-l)$ flats in $\mathbb{P}_q^n$.

$$c_k^n(1, p^e) = 1 + \binom{n+p-1}{n}^e$$

$$c_k^4(2, p^2) = 1 + \frac{1}{36}\, p^2(p+1)^2\,(9p^4 - 4p^3 + 8p^2 - 4p + 9)$$

$$c_k^n(2, 4) = 1 + \frac{1}{12}\,(n+2)(n+1)(3n^2 + n + 6)$$

$$c_k^n(3, 4) = \frac{(n+2)}{36}\,(n^5 + n^4 + 2n^3 + 17n^2 + 15n + 36)$$

$$c_k^n(4, 4) = 1 + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2880}\,(5n^6 - 11n^5 + 25n^4 + 155n^3 + 210n^2 + 576n + 1440)$$

$$c_k^n(5, 4) = 1 + \frac{(n+1)}{302{,}400}\,(21n^9 - 91n^8 + 211n^7 + 1169n^6 + 4144n^5 + 4466n^4 + 65{,}464n^3 + 120{,}456n^2 + 257{,}760n + 302{,}400)$$

$$c_k^n(6, 4) = 1 + \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{7{,}257{,}600}\,(15n^{10} - 181n^9 + 1406n^8 - 4986n^7 + 15{,}911n^6 - 183{,}549n^5 - 270{,}916n^4 - 2{,}409{,}044n^3 - 3{,}260{,}016n^2 - 1{,}146{,}240n + 3{,}628{,}800)$$

$$c_k^n(2, 9) = 1 + \frac{(n+1)^2}{2880}\,(5n^6 + 90n^5 + 473n^4 + 852n^3 + 1268n^2 + 1632n + 2880)$$

$$c_k^n(3, 9) = 1 + \frac{(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{3{,}628{,}800}\,(7n^9 + 252n^8 + 2508n^7 + 4998n^6 + 5313n^5 + 45{,}318n^4 + 157{,}052n^3 + 327{,}432n^2 + 364{,}320n + 604{,}800)$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_k^n(4,9) = 1 + \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{4{,}877{,}107{,}200}\,&(3n^{14} + 207n^{13} + 4745n^{12} + 39{,}111n^{11} + 67{,}147n^{10} \\
&+ 35{,}841n^{9} + 3{,}019{,}995n^{8} + 7{,}031{,}853n^{7} + 57{,}976{,}822n^{6} \\
&+ 128{,}101{,}692n^{5} + 282{,}873{,}560n^{4} + 1{,}024{,}071{,}936n^{3} \\
&+ 1{,}891{,}398{,}528n^{2} + 2{,}295{,}336{,}960n + 2{,}438{,}553{,}600).
\end{aligned}
$$

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